

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Session Begun.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Commander-in-Chief Palmer Delivers His Annual Address—Reports of the Various Officers—Indianapolis Unanimously Selected as the Meeting Place of the Next Annual Encampment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The twenty-sixth annual encampment, Grand Army, began its session in Albaugh's opera house Wednesday morning. The theatre was decorated with great profusion of material and artistic arrangement.

At 10:30 Adjutant General Phister called the encampment to order when there were less than 500 delegates in the house and presented Mr. B. H. Warner, of the citizens' executive committee, who introduced Hon. J. W. Douglass, president of the district board of commissioners, who welcomed the encampment to Washington.

He was followed by the commander-in-chief who made a brief reply.

At the close of the commander-in-chief's remarks and before he could resume his seat Comrade T. D. Yeager, of Washington, on behalf of himself and other members of the commanders' staff in the department of the Potomac, presented him with a gavel made of material gathered from various historic places. General Palmer made a patriotic reply. Again before he could be seated, General Palmer was addressed by Mr. B. H. Warner on behalf of the citizens' committee and presented with a gavel. Mr. Warner's presentation and General Palmer's response were both felicitous and evoked applause.

The business of the organization was then begun in secret session, the first thing on the program being General Palmer's address.

General Palmer said:

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic brings together representative soldiers from all over the legal land. There is scarcely a battlefield of that great civil contest but has its representative here today. Within its ranks are men of all political parties and religious creeds. The differences in rank which the army reflected are lost in the equalities of a free and common citizenship. The dominating thought is patriotism. Its principles appeal to patriots of every man and party. It is peculiarly befitting that we should meet once more in the beautiful capital city of the nation, where the representatives of sixty-five millions of free men gather to enact our laws, and to look backward over the perils surmounted and forward to the growing greatness of a redeemed land.

Rightly is it named the Grand Army; grand in the justice of the majestic cause for which it fought; grand in the greatness of its magnanimity and its chivalry; grand in the valor, the fortitude and the heroism which shone through all its career of defeat and victory; grand in the fidelity with which the citizens' obligations were blended with the soldiers' memories. It still sustains the principles it carried to history. Grand because it saved the capital of the nation, kept the country undivided, the flag unsullied, and assured us a commanding place among the nations of the earth.

These annual gatherings of men who rendered loyal, devoted and patriotic service to their country in the hour of peril, if they serve no other purpose will impress upon the minds of the rising generation, a profounder and deeper sense of the perils through which we passed to preserve the unity of the nation. It demonstrates all the obligations resting upon us. It gives renewed strength to patriotism, tends to elevate and adorn our national character, and makes us stronger each succeeding year. We meet in no spirit of exultation or false pride. We meet with no desire to boast of our services in the past. We cherish no feelings of animosity or revenge against the men of the south. I know I speak the sentiments of every true soldier when I say whatever pride we have had in the past, whatever pride we brought back from the battlefield, we joyfully laid it aside upon one altar and gladly merged the title of soldier into a greater one, that of American citizens.

We were citizens before we became soldiers and volunteered at the call of an imperiled nation, that we might fulfill the highest duties of citizenship, and the lessons we learned amidst the storm of battle have made us more mindful of our duties as citizens. It is a laudable pride, heretofore, and not an overbearing vanity which impels us to meet year after year to commemorate the incident of our country's salvation, "a part of which we were and all of which we saw," and we can never forget the result of all the trials and dangers through which we passed, or cease to feel the strength of the ties which bound us together as we trudged along on many a weary march on the lonely picket, in the midnight bivouac, the prisons and the hospital. To perpetuate these ties, to cherish love of country, to keep undying the memories of the loved and lost who perished while in the service, we meet today in a spirit of fraternity, charity and loyalty, invoking heaven's richest blessing on every portion of our beloved country.

It is peculiarly appropriate that the survivors of the Union armies should gather again in the capital of the nation, which through four long years of bloody strife they defended at the peril of their lives, and brings to our minds vividly the name of that great man who, under the providence of God, successfully guided the affairs of the nation through the crisis of its fate. While the peans of victory were still sounding in his ears, he died, a martyr for his country, leaving behind him a fame which will brighten with the lapse of time, and coupled with the name of Washington will be the name of Lincoln, so long as America shall be known among the na-

tions of the earth. Almost within the sound of my voice there reposes in that beautiful spot on Arlington Heights, where the green sod lies gently upon the breasts of the silent sleepers, 16,000 patriotic dead; it recalls to our minds the enormous price paid by the American people for the preservation of the nation. Forty thousand graves are marked with the saddest of all inscriptions—unknown.

We meet today with the consolation that the nation was saved and preserved by the valor of these men, and we feel exalted by their achievements and regenerated by their life's blood.

Commander Palmer stated that during his official term he had visited twenty-five departments, attended numerous reunions and public gatherings, requiring months of time and labor, and traveled nearly 50,000 miles in attending to the duties of his office. He had been greatly aided in his difficult task of governing nearly half a million men and settling various disputed questions by the efficient and generous support given him by the members of his staff. Everywhere he has found the greatest interest and enthusiasm for the welfare of the order.

A statement was made by Commander Palmer in regard to the differences existing in the department of Louisiana and Mississippi between the white and colored posts and the action in the matter which was taken, he said, without either feeling, fear, or prejudice. The department had been reorganized and was represented today in the national encampment by a full delegation, who speak for all the comrades in the department, regardless of color or nationality, with the gratifying assurance that there are no contests except the contest to see who can best serve the interests of the order.

References were made to the beneficent work done by the loyal women for the needy veterans and their families, to the Sons of Veterans' organization, which, Commander Palmer said, deserve the cordial support of every member of the Grand Army of the Republic, to the Memorial Day and its beautiful and touching ceremony.

In speaking of pensions he declared that the disability bill of June 27, 1890, was so munificent in its scope, providing pensions to all honorably discharged soldiers suffering from mental or physical disabilities, and recognizing the service of a class who by lapse of time were unable to furnish the testimony of their comrades as to the origin of their disabilities, requiring only the certificate of a physician and the examination by a pension board that no additional legislation was sought by the last national encampment. The pension committee had endeavored to have corrected certain inequalities in the ratings which were not commensurate with existing disabilities from which many comrades are suffering.

Commander Palmer described the steps taken to hasten the completion of the Grant tomb. In reference to the Grant cottage, now in the possession of the G. A. R., he stated that a patriotic citizen had offered \$5,000 toward a permanent fund for the care of this historic building.

It was urged that the committee appointed to protect the rights of the war veterans to government employ in preference to others be continued, and that the G. A. R. cordially support the project to have the national school demonstration at the world's fair under the direct patronage of the order. Commander Palmer closed by saying:

As I lay down the trust so unanimously conferred upon me at Detroit, I desire to extend to members of my staff my grateful acknowledgments for the cordial support given me during my term of office. To them I am deeply indebted for the measure of success which marks the administration of the affairs committed to my charge, and I want to extend to all my comrades my heartfelt thanks for the kindness I have received at their hands everywhere. I have had but one object in view; to discharge the duties of my office with all the fidelity God has given me. If I have succeeded in meeting your expectations, and have merited the confidence respond in me. I shall feel amply rewarded for the year of time and energy I have devoted to your interests; and as I return to the ranks to mingle with you, my comrades, in the work that is still before us, it will be my ambition at all times to do my full share for the future progress and prosperity of our grand order.

After General Palmer had read his address, the usual reports were submitted.

John Taylor, quartermaster general, reported receipts \$35,960.77, expenditures, \$30,216.16; balance on hand, \$7,548.79. Assets, including United States bonds and supplies, \$29,153.35. The Grant monument fund amounts to \$11,578.63, of which \$236.16 was received since the last encampment.

The report of Inspector General John F. Pratt contained the following summary of the condition of the Grand Army at latest receipt of reports and statistics from department inspectors: Total number of posts, 7,630; number of muskets owned by posts, 30,058; number of posts having relief funds, 7,000; total amount of relief funds, \$176,505; total amount expended for relief, \$310,448; total amount of post funds in hands of quartermasters, \$839,879; total amount of property, other than in quartermasters and relief funds owned by posts, \$1,342,183; total membership in good standing, 409,446.

General Pratt said: "Testimony of posts having largest number of Women's Relief corps uniformly coincides with that of Inspector Suydam, of Pennsylvania, that the work of the order is greatly benefited thereby."

Joseph W. O'Neal, judge advocate general, reported fourteen decisions delivered by him during the year. He said: "A careful reading of the rules and regulations and an examination of the decisions heretofore made would have in most cases solved the questions in which official opinions have been sought."

General O'Neal decided that an acting assistant surgeon in the United

States navy, appointed by the secretary of the navy for temporary service, is not eligible to membership in the Grand Army.

Adjutant General Phister, in his report, recommended that the installing officer of a post be also its inspector, and that a revision be made of the rules and regulations, service books and forms and returns with a view to simplifying them as much as possible. He also gave an account of the difficulties attending the effort to organize the department of Louisiana and Mississippi, after the action of the last national encampment, which was finally accomplished by ex-Department Commander S. A. Badger. The department now contains seventy-three posts recognized by the commander-in-chief.

The report of B. F. Stevenson, surgeon general, gave no details save that less than half of the departments sent reports to his office.

The various committees were then announced:

Junior Vice-Commander T. E. Clarkson, of Omaha, offered the following resolution. It was seconded by ex-President Hayes and unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the members of the twenty-sixth national encampment of the G. A. R., and through them the 500,000 of its members that their most sincere and heartfelt sympathy are hereby extended to comrade Benjamin Harrison in the deep affliction which has kept him from our midst, with the earnest hope and prayer that his noble wife, that true American woman, may be spared him and to us for even greater good.

The report of the pension committee, Comrade Augustus C. Hamlin, of Maine, chairman, was presented. No meeting of the committee has been held, its affairs having been conducted by correspondence.

The petition of the comrades of Missouri to increase the clerical force of the pension bureau was laid before the commissioner of pensions. The commissioner explained the workings of his office to Chairman Hamlin, who says it appears that all is being done that can reasonably be expected. The report was approved.

Governor Chase, of Indiana, ex-department commander, asked the encampment to determine the location of the encampment of 1893, as he was compelled to leave the city. He presented the name of Indianapolis. General J. R. Carnahan, also an ex-department commander, of Indiana, was expected to present the claims of the Hoosier capital in extenso, but on motion of a delegate from Ohio the encampment, by acclamation, accepted the invitation from Indianapolis without waiting to hear further in regard to it, or for any other city to be named. The date of the meeting will be fixed by the council of administration after conference with the citizens. The encampment then adjourned for the day.

Woman's Relief Corps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The convention of the National Woman's Relief Corps was held yesterday in the First Baptist church. Mrs. Susan P. Sanders, of Illinois, president, was in the chair. Without transacting any important business the convention adjourned.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS STRIKE.

Two Hundred Men Out Along the Burlington Route.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 21.—Promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning every operator and dispatcher on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway with one exception, about 200 men, went on strike for higher wages and to secure the adjustment of other grievances. The superintendent of the railway Tuesday refused to accept the schedule presented by the grievance committee of the operators.

The strike was for a general increase of \$10 per month for each man. When the parley between the men and the company began, several weeks ago, the train dispatchers did not join in the general demand, but yesterday morning with one exception, they joined the strikers. The strike involves almost all of the operators and many of the agents on the line. The agents who remained loyal to the company will keep the trains moving. In anticipation of the strike, Superintendent Williams began some days ago the work of securing agents and operators, and it is thought that all place will soon be filled.

There are no indications of other organizations becoming involved, but what complications may arise before the struggle is over can not be foretold at this time. General Superintendent Williams said last night: "As soon as we get our breath we will be all right. The operators have grounded the wires, and it is difficult for us to get communication with points along the road, for the operators break in and interfere with the men who do want to work. Our special trains are now out with men to take charge of stations and property now in the hands of the strikers."

Mr. Ramsay of the telegraphers said that all the operators on the entire system, including the train dispatchers at Estherville with the exception of three had gone out. Mr. Ramsay said that the men left the property of the company in good condition, and that they had displayed no violence and would not.

Death from Black Diphtheria.

TIFFIN, O., Sept. 22.—Gehrman Reis and his wife, of New Riegel, returned from a short absence from their house yesterday to find two of their five small children dead and witnessed the death of another from the same mysterious cause an hour later. They report it as a case of black diphtheria.

Mills Burned.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Sept. 22.—At 10 o'clock yesterday fire broke out from the boilers of the Ironclad tin mills, at Ironclad, Jefferson county, O., and the entire plant was destroyed. It includes the iron mill which was recently added to roll steel sheets for tin. The loss is about \$30,000.

CHOLERA CASES.

Another Danger Threatens the Quarantined People.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 22.—With pestilence and starvation in view, the outlook for the inhabitants of the quarantine station is anything but pleasant. Managers of the southern branch of the New Jersey Central railroad yesterday notified General Hamilton that from this date no supplies for either this or the marine camp would be carried by their trains.

Before the general recovered from this news a telegram came from Secretary Howe, of the state board of health of New Jersey, saying that the authorities of the state could render no help because of the terror of persons in towns near Camp Low. This action puts the camp in a bad plight, for there is barely enough coal and ice on hand to last twenty-four hours, but officials here do not believe that the public will sanction this shutting off of necessities.

The fourth day since the arrival at Fire Island of the passengers on the Wyoming has passed without a noteworthy incident. No symptoms of the dreaded disease have developed and, with the exception of the indispositions of three children whose condition is reported greatly improved, the health of Fire Island is excellent.

In Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Sept. 22.—The reports from the stricken suburbs have encouraged the people to believe that steady and rapid abatement of the plague has begun. The fresh cases number 513, or sixty-four less than Tuesday; the deaths 181, or eight less than Tuesday. The burials were 216, or forty-five less than Tuesday.

In Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Thirteen fresh cases of cholera and seven deaths were reported yesterday.

CRASH AT CARNEGIE'S.

Incompetent Men Shatter a Fifteen Thousand Dollar Machine.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Sept. 22.—Last evening the sheets in the 110-inch mill at the Carnegie steel works was broken, entailing a direct loss of about \$15,000 to the company, and causing the suspension of work in the entire department.

In this department are made all of the larger sizes of merchant steel and armor plate. It will be necessary to send to the manufacturer of the machinery for duplicates of the broken parts, and several days must elapse before the machinery is restored. The officers decline to give any information as to the cause of the break.

It is stated that one of the workmen at the machinery was seriously injured when the break occurred. Many desertions of the non-union men are reported. It is stated that they have become very much frightened because of the withdrawal of the militia.

Soldiers Still on Duty.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—The Sixteenth regiment was to have left Homestead today, but when the non-union men in the mill learned of it they declared that if the militia were withdrawn they would leave the works.

O'Donnell's Fate Undecided.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.—Judge Porter still has the case of Hugh O'Donnell under consideration. The arguments were finished Tuesday but up to the present time no decision had been handed down.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS COLLIDE.

One Man Killed and Several Others Injured.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 22.—A collision occurred on the Mount Joy branch of the Pennsylvania railroad near Florin, at 2:35 o'clock yesterday morning, between the Philadelphia express, east-bound, and the Pacific express, west-bound, resulting in the death of Fireman William Colwell, aged thirty-three years, of Philadelphia, and the injuring of several others.

The trains were ordered to pass at Kuhn's siding, and Engineer Jacob Michael, of the Philadelphia express, mistook the westbound freight train on the siding for the Pacific express. He kept on and crashed into the westbound express.

Fireman Colwell had every bone in his body broken, and was not gotten from between the engine and tender until after 7 o'clock.

Engineer Samuel R. Tilly jumped down a twenty-foot embankment and was severely injured in the legs. Engineer Jacob Michaels and his fireman, Harry Neal, of the Philadelphia express, both of whom were in the recent Harrisburg wreck, jumped and escaped serious injury, although badly bruised and cut. The track was blocked until noon, and all the trains were run around on the Columbia branch. The wounded have been taken to Philadelphia. None of the passengers were hurt. Both engines were badly wrecked, as well as the two express cars on both trains.

The Press Will Be Taken Care Of.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The world's fair directory have received 1,500 applications from newspapers for visiting representatives of the press who desire seats in the manufacturers' building dedication day. Milward Adams and Major Handy have drawn up the diagram providing for 750 reporters and correspondents. This provision for the press is made immediately in front of the grand stand, where will be located desks for the writers. No person will be admitted to this numbered section unless he is a practical newspaper worker engaged actively in the business of the proceedings. The press representation will be otherwise provided for in seats allotted to guests. Major Handy has arranged facilities in a special room for fifty type writers and telegraph operators. Correspondents may have their work done in this room.

HEAD-END COLLISION

Freight and Express Train Crash Together.

FIFTEEN PEOPLE KILLED.

Five Others Seriously Injured—The Wreck Catches Fire and Five Passenger Coaches and Five Freight Cars Are Consumed.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 21.—Fifteen people were killed and injured, five passenger coaches burned up, two engines and five freight cars demolished in a terrible head-on collision at Shreve, O., on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. The colliding trains were section No. 1, of freight train No. 75, and express train No. 8, due in Pittsburgh from Chicago at 8 o'clock. The cause was the neglect of orders upon the part of the freight crew. Details of the accident were meager and local officials of the railroad company could only give out a general statement.

From the latter source it was learned that the limited mail No. 8 was speeding past Shreve with a supposed clear track. The freight had been ordered to lay on a siding at Wooster to allow the express to pass. For some reason the order was disregarded and the freight pulled out and was under full headway when the flash of the headlights was the first warning received by the engineers, who simultaneously reversed their engines.

This was too late, and the huge engines plunged into each other almost at full speed. The crash was terrible as the trains came together. The engines reared high from the track, while their momentum drove them fairly through each other, and then with the hissing steam and scalding water pouring from every seam and rivet they fell into the ditch alongside the track. The freight cars telescoped one another until little but a jumble of wood and iron remained.

The panic-stricken passengers, bruised and stunned, were thrown from their berths and seats. With the first crash the lives of the doomed went out.

The postal car caught fire and spread rapidly to the two express cars, baggage car, smoker and end coach. The night was pitchy dark, but the horrible spectacle was illumined with the brilliant glare from the rapidly burning cars. The bodies of some of the dead were consumed.

The killed are: Charles Smith, of Crestline, O., fireman express train.

W. E. Hammond, of Allegheny, Pa., fireman freight train.

A. C. Glenn, of Allegheny, Pa., fireman freight train.

J. D. Patterson, of Beaver Falls, Pa., postal clerk.

George C. Mann, of Columbiana, O., postal clerk.

H. S. Allen, of Columbiana, O., postal clerk.

J. D. Rhodes, of Mahoning.

H. H. Brown, of Huntington, Ind.

Lauckock, of Massillon, O.

Postal Clerk David Reese, of Massillon, O.

Two ladies, from Espyville, Pa.

Lady and child, from Alliance.

Express Messenger George Farmer, of Chicago.

The injured are:

J. Ernish, of Millerville, N. J.

M. Armstrong, of Logansville, Ind.

F. Burt, of Sandusky, O., engineer of express train.

James Ade, postal clerk, of Sandusky.

J. Stockner, of Pittsburgh.

The accident occurred about two miles from the village of Shreve, but the country folk, trainmen and passengers at once set about the work of rescuing those imprisoned in the wrecked coaches. A messenger was dispatched to Shreve for assistance, and from that point word was sent to the railway officials.

As soon as the remains of the dead were carried out and the injured and imprisoned passengers were in places of safety attention was given to preventing the flames from spreading to the remaining coaches and sleeping cars. By this time a wrecking train had arrived, and everything possible for the victims of the accident was promptly done by the company officials. The track was cleared and traffic resumed within three hours.

MET INSTANT DEATH.

Two Workmen Fall One Hundred and Seventy-Five Feet to the Earth.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—Henry Ward and Louis Williams, laborers, fell from the top of a smokestack 175 feet high, at the Cleveland electric light works yesterday afternoon. Williams was instantly killed and Ward can not recover.

The men were working on a scaffolding that was being taken down. They had just ascended to their work from their noonday lunch when they fell. The exact cause of the accident will probably never be known.

A small boy who heard the unfortunate men scream when they started on the fearful plunge, and whose eyes were glued to the falling bodies as they bounded from section to section of the roughly built scaffolding, said that the part of the scaffolding on which they were standing gave way.

Williams struck the ground on his head, and after the body had been removed the blood that covered the ground for a space of ten feet square told of the terrible force with which he struck the ground. Ward fell on the roof of a low building surrounding the stack. He was in a dying condition when taken away.

KIEL, Sept. 22.—The German iron-clads Frederick Carl and Wurtemberg collided in the Baltic yesterday